

DAVISON PLEADS  
FOR DYING NATIONS

Continued from First Page.

again and there are but 200 physicians to minister to the needs of that entire country. In Montenegro, where food is running short, there are but five physicians for an estimated population of 450,000.

Almost Worse Than War.

In a letter to the Red Cross convention appealing for aid Arthur Davison, chairman of the Council of the League of Nations, speaks of the catastrophe as one of unexampled magnitude. The calamity following hard on war seems almost worse than the war itself.

"These are but a few of the notes of the tragedy. There is nothing here about Russia, whose population is estimated at 150,000,000. Her problems are acute; or of Armenia, where the distress and destruction are beyond description. Hunger and disease and despair are the lot of these fellow sufferers. Powerless to help themselves, they are slowly perishing before our eyes.

"Returning to the United States a few weeks ago with all these horrors ringing in my ears, I found myself once more in a land whose granaries were overflowing, where health and plenty abounded and where life and activity and eager enterprise were in the full flood. And though I well know of our more disturbing problems I heard of no hunger here. No American children were dying in their mothers' arms for lack of milk or bread.

"I asked myself, what if this plague and famine were in the great territory between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi Valley, which roughly parallels the extent of these ravaged countries, and that \$5,000,000 of our own people condemn to idleness the lack of raw material and whose fields had been devastated by invasion and rapine were racked by starvation and pestilence, and if we had lifted up our voices and invoked the attention of our brethren in happier Europe to our own deep miseries and our cries had fallen on deaf ears, would we not in our despair exclaim against their heartlessness!

A Call to Christianity.

"And even if this calamity had befallen us because of the wrong doing of our rulers, even if we were beset by partisan wrangles and torn by conflicting policies, would we not feel that the magnitude of our disasters outweighed our faults and constituted a claim on the Christian humanity they had in common with ourselves?

"In my relations with the representatives of these stricken people of Europe I heard no bitter words about America. I attempted through various relations to plumb their feelings. Invariably the replies ran something like this: 'Well, we don't just understand you, and then again we know you are very busy.'

"But I knew, and you must know, what they were thinking and saying to each other, and it is just what the United States should be saying if conditions were reversed.

"There are only three ways by which these stricken lands can secure supplies from the outside world. One is by payment, one by credit and the third is by exchange of commodities. If these people tried to buy materials and supplies in America at the present market value of their currencies Austria would have to pay forty times the original cost, Germany thirteen times, Greece just double, Czechoslovakia fourteen times and Poland fifty times. These figures are official and are a true index of the economic plight of these countries.

Must Have Raw Materials.

"It is clear, therefore, that they cannot give us gold for the things they must have, nor have they either products or securities to offer in return for credit. If only they could obtain raw material which these idle millions of theirs could convert into manufactured products they would have something to tender the world in return for its raw material, food and medicine. But if they have neither money nor credit, how are they to take this first great step toward redemption?

"Yes, I admit that those people speak truth who will say in answer to all this: 'We are sorry, but we did not cause it. It is not our affair and we have given all we can afford to Europe. Has not our Red Cross already had four hundred millions of our money? It is about time we attended to our own troubles.'

"But I am not in reply to all such. You can no more renounce the tribulations of these stricken people than you could escape the consequences of the war. One-half the world may not eat while the other half starves. How long do you believe the plague of typhus that is taking a hideous death toll in Estonia and Poland and the Ukraine and eating along the fringes of Germany and Czechoslovakia will continue to take to these remote lands? It is a parasitic disease, and if not throttled may spill into the western countries of Europe and creep to our own shores.

"Only last Saturday our Health Commissioner of New York, Dr. Copeland, called for the other side just to measure the danger and take precaution against such an invasion.

Menace of World's Ill Will.

"This is one menace to our threshold. The other, more threatening, more terrible, is the menace of the world's ill will. We can afford to die, but we cannot afford to be despised forever as a greedy and uncharitable nation is a fate that we must not incur.

"There are those to-day in the United States who deplore our very entrance into the war and now pray vehemently to be rid of its encumbrances. These argue that our obligations have been met and that our sacrifices were vain. But the people of Europe do not forget that we declared we fought this war to make the world safe for democracy, and furthermore that our President by his part in the peace conference and by the restoration of the principles that he presented as America's encouragement to believe that as America had turned the tide of war, so would America help with its resources the reconstruction of the world.

"The people of Europe are and will always be grateful to us for what we did, and they accepted at full face value our declaration of what we were going to do. Now they think that we have turned our backs on all our allies who have stood by us, we shall have failed in making the liberty of well behaved, civilized people secure, and we shall have shown that our promises were a mere bluff. The world will be a more hostile place to us than it is to-day. Whatever the developments were here, and whatever the merits of the peace, do not forget that to Europe we were all-important and gave them every reason to believe that we were

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4 MAIDEN LANE

there, and there to stick, and that now we seem to have turned our backs.

"So far I have spoken chiefly of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. It is important to distinguish between these countries and our principal allies in Western Europe, who, whatever their distress, are doing their best to pull all Europe out of the slough of Despond. "The French Government has many serious problems to solve, but the French peasant is working and the French artisan, while still sadly in need of raw materials, has not lost his habit of industry. The most encouraging fact about France to-day is that her people are alive to the seriousness of France's problem and they are going forward bravely to solve that problem.

Conditions in Other Nations.

"Italy, despite her great shortage of raw material, is looking forward and not backward. Italy can be relied upon to do her part.

"England is meeting the problems of reconstruction just as those who know her past should have expected her to meet them. With head erect, a quiet courage and a sturdy common sense she is doing her own day's work and at the same time rendering all the assistance that her resources permit to the countries of the continent.

"Neither Belgium nor France nor Italy nor England is asking charity of the United States. The people of these countries are as proud as we are. They are as eager to work out their own destiny as we are to work out ours. In the face of an almost overwhelming catastrophe they seek only the opportunity to regain their own economic strength.

"I have supreme confidence in the ultimate good judgment of the American people on any problem fairly submitted to them. No man knows better than I the nobility and generosity of their response when they are aroused to some tragic need. I believe that the apathy and indifference which prevail to-day are due alone to the fact that the American people have not grasped the dreadful facts.

"When once the true bearings of the situation have been laid out to their consciousness and they realize that this is the only country possessed of many of the supplies of food and medicine, clothing and transport that these suffering nations must have, I believe they will arise and act.

"It is not for me perhaps to give in detail a formula for solution of the world's ills, but as I have been asked many times, 'What would you do?' I am glad to give my own answer.

"At the outset, let me state that constructive action in this matter may be regarded as altruistic by those who are so minded; it may be regarded as ordinary decency by those who so desire, or it may be regarded as a good common sense business, in the interests of commerce and trade and of the American people.

Suggestions for U. S. Action.

"Accordingly, I would ask:

"1. That Congress immediately pass a bill appropriating a sum not to exceed \$500,000,000 for the use of Central and Eastern Europe.

"2. That Congress call upon the commission of three Americans, distinguished for their character and executive ability and commanding the respect of the American people. Such a commission should include men of the type of Gen. Pershing, Mr. Hoover or ex-Secretary Lane. I would invest that commission with complete power.

"3. I would have the commission instructed to proceed at once, accompanied by proper personnel, to survey conditions in Central and Eastern Europe, and then to act for the restoration of those countries, under such conditions and upon such terms as the commission itself may decide to be practicable and effective.

"Among the conditions should be provided that there should be no local interference with the free and untrammeled exercise by the commission of its own prerogative of allocating materials. Governmental politics should be eliminated; unreasonable and prejudicial barriers between the various countries should be removed, and such substantial guarantees as may be available should

be exacted, in order that the conditions imposed should be fulfilled.

"4. As to financial terms, I should charge no interest for the first three years; for the next three years, 4 per cent; with provision that such interest might be funded if the economic conditions of the country were not approaching normal, or if its exchange conditions were so adverse as to make payment unduly burdensome. I should make the maturity of the obligation fifteen years from its date, and I should have no doubt as to its final payment.

"5. Immediately the plan was adopted, I would have our Government invite other governments in a position to assist to participate in the undertaking.

"6. To set forth completely my opinion, I should add that in the final instructions the American people, through their Government, should say to 'We want you to go and do this job in such a manner as, after study, you think it should be done. This is no ordinary undertaking. The people trust you to see that it is done right!'

Free Hand for Commission.

"I would also say to the commission: 'Use as much of this money as is needed.' Personally I am confident that with the assistance and cooperation which would come from other parts of the world the sum of \$500,000,000 from the United States would be more than enough to start these countries on the road to normal conditions.

The whole plan, of course, involves many practical considerations, the most serious of which is that of obtaining the money, whether by issuing additional Liberty Bonds, an increase in the floating debt, or by taxation. But I think we could properly say to the Treasury Department:

"We know how serious your financial problems are; we know the difficulties which are immediately confronting you; we know the importance of debt, and we know that the Government must economize and that individuals must economize, but we also know that the American Government advanced ten billion dollars to its allies to attain victory and that it is now making the additional advance in order to realize the peace for which we have already struggled—for nothing is more certain than that until normal conditions are restored in Europe there can be no peace.

"Above all things, I would say that whatever action is taken should be taken immediately. The crisis is so acute that the situation does not admit of delay, except with the possibility of consequences one hardly dares contemplate.

"The situation that I have spread out here is far beyond the scope of individual charity. Only by the action of governments, our own and the others whose resources enable them to cooperate, can aid be given in sufficient volume. And I am confident that if the United States of America were to announce that it proposed to move to rescue these suffering peoples there would go about the world a cry of joy.

"I am also confident that our action would be followed by the governments of Great Britain, of Holland, of the Scandinavian countries, of Spain and Japan, and that France and Belgium and Italy, notwithstanding all of their losses, would help to the best of their ability."

DR. E. G. RICHARDSON  
METHODIST BISHOP

Brooklyn Pastor Elevated by  
Des Moines Conference.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 17.—Dr. Ernest G. Richardson of Brooklyn was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the ballot taken Saturday evening, and counted to-day, it was announced at the general conference here to-day.

Dr. Richardson is 46 years old and has been prominently identified for years with the work of his church in the East.

He was born on the Island of St. Vincent in the British West Indies in 1874, the son of the Rev. J. C. Richardson, also a Methodist minister. He came

to the United States when 16, became an American and studied law.

He was graduated in 1894 from Dickinson College. He took post graduate courses at Yale University and was ordained a minister in Brooklyn in 1899.

Dr. Richardson's first church was in Wallingford, Conn. The next one took him to lower Manhattan and from there he went to Williamsbridge. In Brooklyn he served at the First Street M. E. Church and at the Simpson M. E. Church.

He was then made superintendent of the North District of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was appointed to the position last April by Bishop Luther R. Wilson. Dr. Richardson is known as an indefatigable, thoughtful worker.

He lives with his wife and two children at 83 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

30 Guilty in Boose Plot.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—Twenty-nine Hoosier men pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States through violations of the Reed amendment when arraigned before Judge J. E. Anderson in the United States District Court here to-day. Pleas of not guilty were entered by forty-five of the defendants.

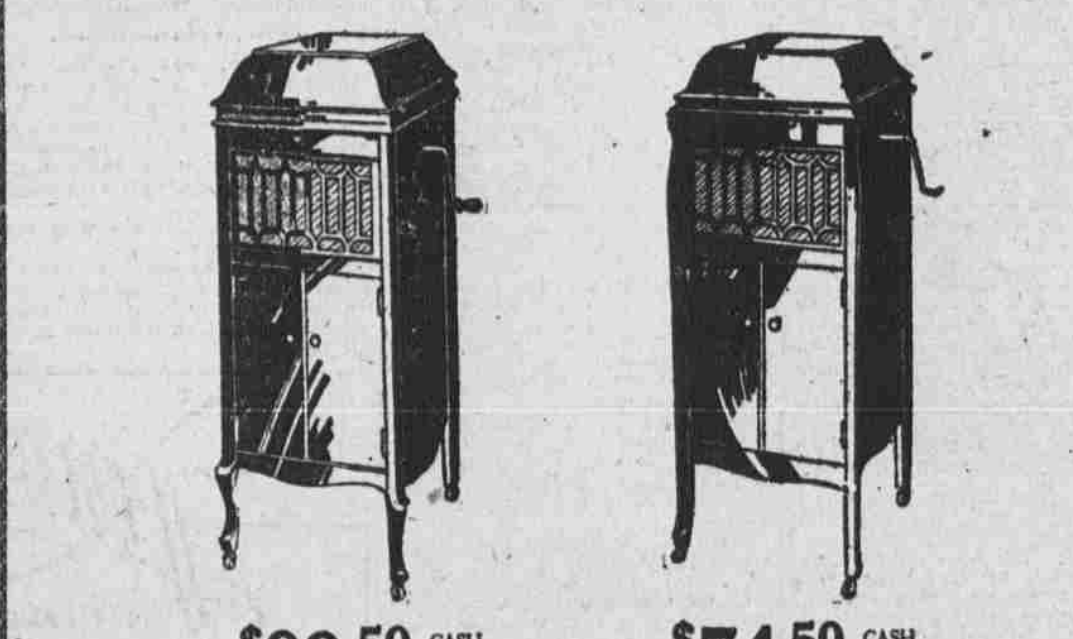
BORAH WILL REOPEN  
PANAMA TOLL FIGHT

Would Upset Wilson Victory  
Won by Small Margin.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.  
WASHINGTON, May 17.—As the result of conferences with Republican leaders in the House and Senate which have been going on for several weeks Senator Borah (Idaho), chairman of the Committee on Intercommerce Canals, will introduce to-morrow a bill providing for the free passage of American coastwise vessels through the Panama Canal.

It will be the first move in reopening the famous free toll fight which marked the beginning of the Wilson administration and which resulted in the repeal of the free tolls provision of the Panama Canal act and a victory for the President by a narrow margin. The Republican leaders now believe they have the votes to pass a free tolls bill.

Senator Knox (Pa.), who was Secretary of State when the original Panama Canal act was passed, is heartily in favor of free tolls and will be one of the strongest supporters of the Borah bill.

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"SHORE ACRES"  
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Winter Garden B'way 60th. Eves. 8:00  
"PAINTED WOMEN"  
LOUIS DE POE. WORLD. "A dazzling new spectacle. Passes all the rest."  
BOOTH Theatre, 48th St. W. of Broadway. Eves. 8:00. Mat. Wed. 2:30. Sat. 2:00.  
MAT. TO-MORROW DEPT. SEATS \$2.00  
The Charming "NOT SO LONG AGO"  
CASINO 30TH STREET  
Eves. 8:15. Mat. Wed. 2:30. Sat. 2:00.  
BETTY BE GOOD  
THE MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION.  
30th St. Theatre. Eves. 8:00. Mat. Wed. 2:30. Sat. 2:00.  
Charles Chase and Francis Larrabee in the famous comedy  
SCANDAL  
PLAYHOUSE W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30. 10:00. Mat. Wed. 2:30. Sat. 2:00.  
A Wonderful Thing  
NORA DAVES. Eves. 8:00. Mat. Wed. 2:30. Sat. 2:00.  
"LASSIE"  
SEASONS BIGGEST MUSICAL HIT

Carrick 30th St. B'way. Eves. 8:00. Mat. Wed. 2:30. Sat. 2:00.  
THEATRE GUILD'S Greatest Success  
"JANE CLEGG"  
By John Ervine, author of "John Ferguson."  
COMEDY 41st St. B'way. Eves. 8:00. Mat. Wed. 2:30. Sat. 2:00.  
POP MAT. TO-DAY 6:00 to 8:00  
MY LADY WITH CLIFTON  
FRIENDS CRAWFORD  
BELMONT Theatre, 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. 2:30. Sat. 2:00.  
An Oriental-American Drama  
"CHINESE WIFE"  
With Forrest Winters, Maude E. Delmar, etc.

CENTRAL Theatre, 47 St. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. 2:30. Sat. 2:00.  
SAM A B IRENE  
BERNARD D BORDONI  
In the Pasternakue As YOU WERE  
MUSICAL REVUE  
"What's in a Name"  
BEST SEATS \$2. Wed. and Sat. Mat.

Republic West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.  
Marjorie Rambeau  
In Channing Pollock's Great Melodrama  
The Sign on the Door  
ELTINGE Theatre, 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.  
MATINEE TO-MW BEST SEATS \$2.00  
FLORODORA  
Eves. 8:00. Good Seats at \$2; 50c to \$1.50. 7:00 to 8:00. 6:00 to 7:00. Others at \$2.50 and \$3.00.  
Branch Tickets Office Central Theatre, 47 & B'way.

LYRIC Theatre, 42d St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. 2:30. Sat. 2:00.  
MUSICAL "REVUE"  
"What's in a Name"  
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Century 64th St. Cen. Pl. West. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Wed. 2:30. Sat. 2:00.  
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